UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master

March 2023
Volume 71 Issue 3

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — March 2023

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

We had a great meeting last month. I want to thank Bruce Greggs and Bryon Cole for the News & Views and the Coin Quiz. Thanks to John Hinckley for the Refreshments. There will be no News & Views and Coin Quiz this month, because of time needed for our auction.

Chris and Joyce from Covenant Treasures, our Guest Speakers, talked about their Medal Coin business. They showed us what it takes to get a design on a coin. It was very interesting. We want to thank them for their presentation.

This month is one of our Auctions this year. Remember up to 5 items max per person. 5% from sales goes to the Club. Please come early to get your items entered in. The Auction is a good way for you to sell your duplicates or unwanted coins and buy coins for your Collections. Bob Campbell will be our Auctioneer.

David Larsen had our 2022 Club Medals last month. Be sure to see David for your Medals.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For March 14, 2023

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Meeting , 2023 March 14 at 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

2023 DUES RENEWAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Your dues are due for 2023

Please submit your dues by April 11th

Please see the Membership Application on the last page for current fees.

Dues may be renewed at the next few meetings or sent by mail to the Utah Numismatic Societies address also listed at the top of the application.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#

The Board of Directors met and approved new requirements for providing refreshments. From now on the amount the society/club will reimburse will be a maximum of $50.00, any excess over this amount will be considered as a donation by the refreshment provider for that month. Again, the club will only reimburse up to $50.00 for refreshments.

The club is in the process of filing for exempt status and is required to do so at both the federal and state level. Tom Jensen is taking responsibility for doing this. This will ensure we are able to get better rates for our meeting place, as well as for our show by allowing us to purchase these venues without tax liability. This will cost a bit at the federal level, and is free at the state level. Once this is accomplished it will be a great boon to the society, and as we understand it, it will require a one time fee at the federal level.

UNS CALENDAR FOR 2023

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Swearing in new officers Coin show info Board members intro.	Guest Speaker / TBA **Dues Renewal**	Auction No News & Views or Quiz **Dues Renewal**	Guest Speaker Ogden Coin Show/Layton **Dues Renewal**
MAY	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUGUST**
Club Birthday Medals Voting Club Members speaking - Favorite coin/How you got started collecting	Youth Night NUTS Coin Show 9-10	UNS Picnic	Bourse
SEPTEMBER	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Successful Coin Displays David Larson UNS Coin Show 29-30	Auction No News & Views or Quiz	Guest Speaker / TBA	Christmas Dinner

51ST ANNUAL
NORTHERN UTAH COIN SHOW

FEATURING COINS, TOKENS, CURRENCY,
MEDALS, AND HANDHELD COLLECTIBLES

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
APRIL 14TH & 15TH

10AM-7PM

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1 of the 4 spikes driven at Promontory Summit fetches $2.2M at auction

The Arizona Spike, right, is displayed next to the framed gold and Nevada spikes at the Utah Museum of Fine Arts in Salt Lake City on Jan. 31, 2019. (Carter Williams, KSL.com)

G^ HFWYJW \ NQQNFR X
PXQ3htr

SALT LAKE CITY — The Arizona spike, which was ceremoniously driven in Utah to mark the transcontinental railroad completion in 1869, sold for a little more than $2 million during an auction that closed Thursday, much more than it was expected to reel in.

Christie's listed the spike for auction along with a handful of other historical items. The final sale of $2.22 million far exceeded its pre-auction estimate of $300,000 to $500,000, though it's unclear who purchased the spike.

Peter Klarnet, Christie's vice president and senior Americana specialist, told Artnet News that the sale "soared past our expectations."

"I think the spike captured the imagination of collectors, in part, because it is a potent symbol of national unity," Klarnet told the outlet. "That sense of unity means as much today as it did when the transcontinental railroad was finished less than four years after the Civil War."

So what is the Arizona spike, and how did it come to be?

Most people think of the golden spike when they think of the "Wedding of the Rails" ceremony at Promontory Summit to celebrate the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. But it was actually one of four ceremonial spikes presented at the event.

Arizona and Nevada each commissioned spikes ahead of the railroad's completion, as did the San Francisco newspaper magnet Frederick Marriott, according to Union Pacific, which compiled a history of the spikes. While Marriott's spike was also gold, Nevada made its spike out of silver and Arizona, then a territory, made its out of iron, gold and silver.

All of the spikes had messages inscribed on them. For example, the Arizona spike reads: "Ribbed with iron, clad in silver and crowned with gold, Arizona presents her offering to the enterprise that has banded a continent, dictated a pathway to commerce. Presented by Governor Safford."

After the ceremony ended, all four spikes ended up going to the event's different distinguished guests. David Hewes, the brother-in-law of Central Pacific Railroad President Leland Stanford, commissioned the famed golden spike and took it back with him to California. The National Park Service notes that Hewes eventually donated it to Stanford University's art museum in 1892, where it remains today.

The Nevada spike was presented to Stanford and also ended up going to the university.

Marriott's golden spike from San Francisco, which wasn't the same quality as Hewes' spike, eventually "faded into obscurity," Union Pacific historians wrote. It was believed to have been given to one of Union Pacific's executives but it's unclear what happened to it. Historians acknowledge that Marriott's spike could have been destroyed in the 1906 earthquake and fire; either way, that spike's fate remains a mystery.

The fate of the Arizona spike was also unknown for quite some time. It emerged in 1943 when a decedent of Sidney Dillon, a Union Pacific executive at the time the railroad was completed, donated it to the Museum of the City of New York, according to Christie's. It was loaned to several museums beginning in 1978 up until last week's auction.

The spike even briefly returned to Utah four years ago ahead of the state celebration marking the 150th anniversary of the railroad completion. It joined the golden spike and Nevada spike at the Utah Museum of Fine Arts — the first time all three were in Utah at the same time since the 1869 ceremony.

While one of the four spikes was lost in time, another has since emerged. Utah leaders also commissioned a copper spike in 2019 to commemorate the sesquicentennial anniversary. Then-Utah Gov. Gary Herbert said the spike was meant to honor Utah's "significant role" in the railroad's history.

"I think we forget the magnitude and the significance of this event," he said at the time. "What it represents is, we can do hard things during difficult times. We can dream big, work hard and if we work together, there's no limit to what we can accomplish.

Unique 1855-S $3 Proof Gold#

$2.160.000

Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

1855-S $3 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, unique as a proof. Ex: Tom Bender. All branch mint proofs are extremely rare issues, and this 1855-S proof three dollar gold piece is certainly no exception. With just a single example known to collectors, the 1855-S proof is among the most elusive issues in the U.S. federal series. Produced to commemorate the first striking of the three dollar denomination at the San Francisco Mint, which just opened for coinage operations the year before, the early history of this coin is shrouded in mystery, adding to its historic interest and mystique. Carefully preserved by a California family for more than a century, this coin only surfaced in relatively recent times, to amaze present-day collectors with its outstanding quality and absolute rarity. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this unique numismatic treasure in this important offering.

A Need for Branch Mint Coinage
The 1848 discovery of gold in California forever changed the region and the nation. The Western population quickly swelled with prospectors, and a scarcity of coinage made life difficult. Gold dust was the medium of exchange in California, and the individual prospectors typically received less than half its real value. One option was to ship the gold dust to the mints in New Orleans or Philadelphia, where pure dust was worth at least $16 per ounce. However, payment of express charges, commissions, and insurance substantially reduced the net value. Another option was to sell the dust to local bankers who also substantially discounted the value, shipping large quantities to New Orleans or Philadelphia.

Individuals and small companies were soon established in California to produce coins from the copious fresh gold supply. In *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, Donald H. Kagin writes:

> "During our nation's history, the Federal Government has theoretically been responsible for issuing coinage whenever and wherever the need existed. Many times, however, when the Federal Govern-

ment was slow to meet its responsibilities, private individuals took it upon themselves to provide alternatives to the official, but unavailable, coins of our nation."

The private coinage in California was not without its problems, principally inadequate weight and/or fineness. Eventually the Federal Government stepped in, opening the United States Assay Office, following Congressional legislation passed on September 30, 1850. The first issues appeared early in 1851, carrying the name of Augustus Humbert, U.S. Assayer. Authorized by the United States, the new issues forced most private coiners out of business and clearly proved advantageous to the individual miners, who would now receive full value for their gold dust and nuggets. The Assay Office was only a temporary measure, however, and a full-fledged branch of the U.S. Mint finally opened in San Francisco in 1854. Kagin writes:

"The United States Assay Office was a reasonable, although temporary, solution to the need for a standard medium of exchange, but what the Californians earnestly desired was their own branch mint. Proposals for a California branch mint appeared as early as December 1849, but legislation failed until July 3, 1852. Finally, the San Francisco branch mint officially opened on April 3, 1854."

Striking Special Coins

As might have been expected, the San Francisco Mint suffered its share of setbacks when it first opened for coinage operations. A shortage of parting acids, among other difficulties, severely limited the coinage of most denominations, and no three dollar gold pieces were struck at the new mint in 1854. The citizens of San Francisco were proud of their new coinage facility, however, and Mint personnel were eager to establish the importance of their new branch. Accordingly, Superintendent Lewis A. Birdsall had a specially struck Liberty double eagle sent to the Philadelphia Mint for inclusion in the Mint Cabinet in 1854.

The Mint Cabinet specimen was probably the first double eagle minted on the opening day, April 3, 1854. Considered a proof or presentation strike, the coin is now part of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. In his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, Walter Breen discussed this 1854-S double eagle:

"When I saw it in 1951, neither Stuart Mosher (then curator as well as *The Numismatist* editor) nor I had any idea it was a branch mint coin, and great indeed was our astonishment at finding the S mintmark. It would have passed as a Philadelphia proof had I not looked at the reverse."

More recently, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth published a slightly different opinion regarding the Smithsonian's 1854-S double eagle in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933:*

"Although the coin has been called a Proof by most researchers, it is the authors' opinion that the coin would be more accurately described as a presentation strike. The surfaces are deeply prooflike but lack the deep, orange-peel appearance of true Proofs of the era."

Many numismatists believe more special strikings were made when other denominations were struck for the first time the following year. Currently, one 1855-S Seated Liberty quarter is known in proof format, and three 1855-S proof half dollars have been reported. It is believed that this proof three dollar gold piece was also coined to commemorate the first striking of the denomination in 1855. However, like the proof quarter and two of the half dollars, this piece was not sent to the Mint Cabinet. It seems those specially struck pieces were obtained by local luminaries and preserved in private hands for many years. A small business-strike mintage of 6,600 three dollar gold pieces was also accomplished

that year, making the issue quite elusive in both formats. The same die pair was used to strike both the proof and regular-issue coins.

History of the Present Coin
Traditional wisdom suggests this coin was obtained by a California family at its time of issue and carefully preserved for more than a century, as it has certainly never been in circulation. Writing about the origin of this piece in 1984, David Akers noted:

> "This coin is undoubtedly **UNIQUE** and its existence was not known or even rumored until it surfaced in the San Francisco Bay Area a short time ago. Its proof status is, in our opinion, **absolutely certain** and the coin was surely struck to mark the first minting of the Three Dollar denomination at the San Francisco Mint. (At least one Quarter and two or three Half Dollars were struck for a similar purpose in 1855 and this coin is identical in overall 'fabric' to those pieces. There is also a single proof 1854-S $20 in the Smithsonian minted a year earlier to commemorate the first $20 struck in S.F.)"

The existence of the proof 1855-S three dollar was apparently known to a few individuals by the third quarter of the 20th century. In *The United States $3 Gold Pieces, 1854-1889*, Q. David Bowers writes:

> "The known example was shown to one of the authors (Bowers) by John Struzan in the 1970s. It later was acquired by David Stagg III, who sold it in 1983 to Jimmy Hayes and John Dannreuther, after which, graded as Proof-63, it appeared in Paramount's section of Auction '85 [sic, actually Auction '84] as lot 881 and later was in several other sales, still as Proof-63, now certified by NGC."

When Walter Breen penned his *Proof Encyclopedia*, published in 1977, the proof 1855-S three dollar gold piece was unknown to him, as it made its first public appearance in the 1984 Apostrophe Sale. Breen's 1989 *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* does mention this specimen, and suggests a second proof example was known to him, but gives no further details, other than to say it was in a private collection. Similarly, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth report that a single example was supposedly sent to the Mint Cabinet, but note "if the coin was sent, it no longer exists in the Smithsonian collection." Until such time as the second piece makes its appearance, this proof 1855-S three dollar gold piece has to be considered unique.

A consortium of Jeff Garrett, John Dannreuther, and Jimmy Hayes purchased the newly discovered gold piece privately from San Francisco coin dealer David Stagg III at the 1983 San Diego ANA convention. Garrett later described it as "a supremely rare Proof that any serious collector would love to own." Although he writes in *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1834* that the coin first surfaced at the 1984 ANA convention, it was actually publicly offered for the first time just prior to the convention, when it was consigned to Paramount's session of Auction '84, held the preceding weekend.

David Akers, associated with Paramount in 1984, wrote the first description of the 1855-S proof three dollar piece, the same coin that is offered here today. A keen numismatic observer, Akers commented:

> "We have examined this coin for many hours, comparing it both to business strikes of the period and to proofs, including an 1855 Philadelphia Mint proof $3. It is totally unlike any business strike 1855-S $3 in overall appearance and texture (albeit from the same dies) and it is remarkably similar to the 1855 $3 proofs struck at the Philadelphia Mint. In fact, if there were no 'S' mintmark on the reverse, one would immediately take it for an 1855 Philadelphia Mint proof."

The next two auction appearances, in Superior's section of the Apostrophe Sales in 1988 and 1990, offered this piece as PR63 NGC. The catalogers essentially just reprinted the Akers description from 1984. In the January 2000 Rarities Sale, Bowers and Merena offered this 1855-S proof three dollar piece, now certified PR63 PCGS, according to the catalog. Little further information was offered about this coin in that catalog. Four years later, the coin appeared in lot 2025 of the 69th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2004). Graded PR63 PCGS, it realized a healthy price of $276,000, to prominent New Jersey coin dealer Brian Hendelson.
The present coin was last offered more than 11 years ago, when it was featured in lot 7487 of the ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2011). Graded PR64 Cameo NGC at that time, the coin realized a staggering $1,322,500, a record price for any three dollar gold piece. It has been a highlight of Tom Bender's #2 ranked PCGS Registry Set, $3 Gold With Major Varieties and 1855-S Proof (1854-1889) ever since.

Physical Description
Noted gold specialist David Akers aptly described the physical appearance of this proof 1855-S three dollar gold piece in Auction '84:

> "A very attractive, brilliant proof with a 100% full strike, a sharp, square edge and deep mirror fields that have considerable 'orange peel.' (This 'orange peel' texture is one of several characteristics of virtually all 19th Century U.S. proof gold coins.) The color is a rich greenish-gold and orange. There are some light hairlines on the surfaces but virtually no contact marks or abrasions. In front of the face and behind the head there is the 'porosity' (resulting from double striking and conforming exactly to the shape of the wreath on the reverse which received the metal flow) that is seen on almost all proof threes. From the standpoint of quality and overall appearance, this coin is very pleasing, better than most 1854 proofs we've seen as well as most of the 1856 and 1857 proofs."

This piece exhibits every design detail exactly as it appeared in the dies, with obvious cameo contrast between the lustrous devices and fully mirrored fields. As others have noted, it has every outward appearance of a Philadelphia Mint proof, except of course for the S mintmark on the reverse. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Call it "Supremely Rare" or a "Landmark Rarity," the 1855-S is unique as a proof and it is arguably the single most important coin in the present sale. Add its fascinating numismatic history, and this specimen is a must for the advanced collector or Registry Set enthusiast. This coin is pictured on the PCGS Cert Verification page and is the plate coin for John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold.* Population: 1 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 0 finer (12/22).
Ex: Reportedly held in a Sierra Foothills family collection since the time of issue; shown to Q. David Bowers by John Struzan in the 1970s; unknown intermediaries; David Stagg III; sold to a partnership of Jeff Garrett, John Dannreuther, and Jimmy Hayes at the 1983 ANA Convention in San Diego for $35,000; Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 881, realized $41,250 to bidder #132; Superior Galleries; possibly sold to a Superior customer; Auction '88 (Superior, 7/1988), lot 345, realized $52,800 to bidder #431; Martin Paul (The Rarities Group); Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1294, as PR63 NGC, realized $85,200 to bidder #391; Ron Karp (New York Gold Mart); placed in a private collection in the 1998-1999 time frame; The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2000), lot 340, bought in by the book; 69th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2004), lot 2025, as PR63 PCGS, realized $276,000; Brian Hendelson; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7487, as PR64 Cameo NGC (Cert # 1578367-003), realized $1,322,500; currently ranked #2 Tom Bender PCGS Registry Set, $3 Gold With Major Varieties and 1855-S Proof (1854-1889), as PR64 Cameo PCGS.
Note: This pedigree was based on John Dannreuther's list of Significant Examples in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*.
From The Bender Family Collection, Part III.

#

PLATINUM SESSION & SIGNATURE® AUCTIONS

CSNS – Chicago/Dallas | May 4-7

Our Official 2023 Central States Auction Featuring The Noel Thomas Patton Collection

1924-D Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS

1924-S Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS

1925-D Twenty Dollar
MS65 NGC

1925-S Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS. CAC

1927-S Twenty Dollar
MS65 NGC

1929 Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS

1930-S Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS

1931 Twenty Dollar
MS65 PCGS

1932 Twenty Dollar
MS66 NGC

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MILLION DOLLAR LINCOLN CENT

The 1958 Doubled Die Lincoln Cent

By Sam Lukes - January 3, 2013

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The 1958 Class 1 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln cent is truly an esoteric rarity. Indeed, there are many members of our numismatic fraternity who are not even aware of its existence. There are only a very few individuals who have been fortunate enough to view such an error coin or have been privileged enough to actually own one. It was initially introduced in the January, 1966 Coin World's Clearinghouse section wherein an error collector, who was residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent in a photo of one for publication. The doubling on the letters of the 1958 DDO cent is every bit as dramatic as its more famous counterpart, the Class 1 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse. There are, however, a couple of distinct differences between the two coins. Whereas the doubling on the latter coin appears in a clockwise direction, the 1958 DDO exhibits counter-clockwise doubling. There is also far less doubling on the date of the 1958 DDO in comparison to the 1969-S DDO.

Noted error specialist, Del Romines, once claimed to have seen THREE examples of the 1958 DDO, supposedly within a radius of fifty miles of Philadelphia. Thus far, only two have been officially confirmed, and they belonged to a collector (who will remain anonymous). He stated to me (in writing), that he had discovered the two of them, around 1960, in a Mint sewn bag, and he later received correspondence from a Dr. Hunter of the Mint, the latter confirming that the coin he had been sent to authenticate, was genuine. I was very humbled when having the good opportunity to procure one of the coins from the discoverer in 1995. Since neither PCGS nor NGC recognized the 1958 DDO at that particular time, I ended up submitting it to ANACS for authentication and grading. Subsequently, the coin was deemed genuine by then ANACS' Michael Fahey, and it was attributed a numerical grade of MS-64 RD. Once certified, I immediately sold it to one of my clients for $25,025.00 on July 16, 1996. Four years later (in 2000), I bought the coin back from my client, and I had it crossed over by PCGS (who now recognized it), and it likewise graded MS-64 RD. After offering it in one of my Coin World ads, a buyer contacted me and we negotiated on a final, record shattering sale price of $57,500.00, on September 5, 2000! That same buyer confided in me several years ago, that he had since sold the coin to another collector for "over $100,000.00!"

Meanwhile, the original discoverer of the two 1958 Doubled Die's, was highly pressured to liquidate his other remaining coin which PCGS eventually graded MS-65 RD. A prominent New York City collector (who had been made aware of the coin), confided in me that he was going to low-ball the owner with an offer of $70,000.00 which I felt was highly unrealistic. I was offered $5,000.00 to remain silent regarding the unscrupulous offer but since I have never run my business in an unethical way...I DIDN'T! When the owner phoned me to reveal the price he had been offered, I quietly informed him to up the price to over $100,000.00 and the buyer then ended up paying the owner's price.

The alleged third piece has never been verified but my personal opinion is that not only may it exist, but there is a favorable chance that it may even be a bit more superior to the previously sold MS-65 RD coin. In other

words, it might very well be considered on the higher end of the spectrum for an MS-65 RD grade. I say this because the original owner initially hinted certain information to me which at a later date, was substantiated to have been exaggerated in order to throw others off track from hounding him in reference to a possible third example of the coin.
Regardless of the enigma surrounding the circumstances which led to the production of the 1958 DDO Lincoln cents, or how many were actually produced, it is a coin that is uniquely elusive and extremely rare. There will always be a yearning to acquire one, in order to complete the collection of that breed of aficionado who demands the ultimate coin in order to fanatically extol his or her bragging rights!

Sincerely,
Sam

SAM LUKES NUMISMATICS
#

MARCH PRIZES

ON TIME PRIZE : 2001 Capitol Commem Half Dollar

MEMBER PRIZE: 1978 Proof Set

YOUTH PRIZE: State Quarter 5-coin sets

GENERAL PRIZES

1. Ancient Roman coin - Trajan
2. 1957 $1 Silver Cert X 5 sequential
3. AU Peace Dollar
4. XF Morgan
5. Silver Eagle
6. 1984 S Olympics Commem Dollar Proof
7. 1964 Bermuda One Crown silver
8. 1999 Colorized Silver Eagle
9. 1964 D Kennedy Half FS104 DDO
10. 1956 D BU Lincoln Cent Roll
11. 5 S-Mint ATB Quarters

BUY OF THE MONTH

To Be Announced

Thanks to our curator Darin Lee for these prizes.

Buy of the Month

Washington Quarters Type B Reverse (FS-901)

1957 – 1964 $20 Each

"The Type B reverse is characterized by a pointed tip to the leaf nearest the arrow points; by the fact that this leaf tip extends above the topmost arrow tips; and by the fact that the design overall is in higher relief. This reverse style is known on all Philadelphia circulation strikes from 1956 through 1964 (listed below), as well as on Proofs from 1937 through 1942 and from 1950 through 1964."[1]

". . . be on the lookout for the 'type B reverse' of this date as finding one already in a MS66 or higher graded PCGS holder would be a great 'cherrypick.' If you 'cherry' a PCGS-MS67 with a Type B reverse of this date, you just might be able to plan your next trip to Disneyland with the profits!"—Mitch Spivack[2]

Cherrypickers' Guide estimated values:

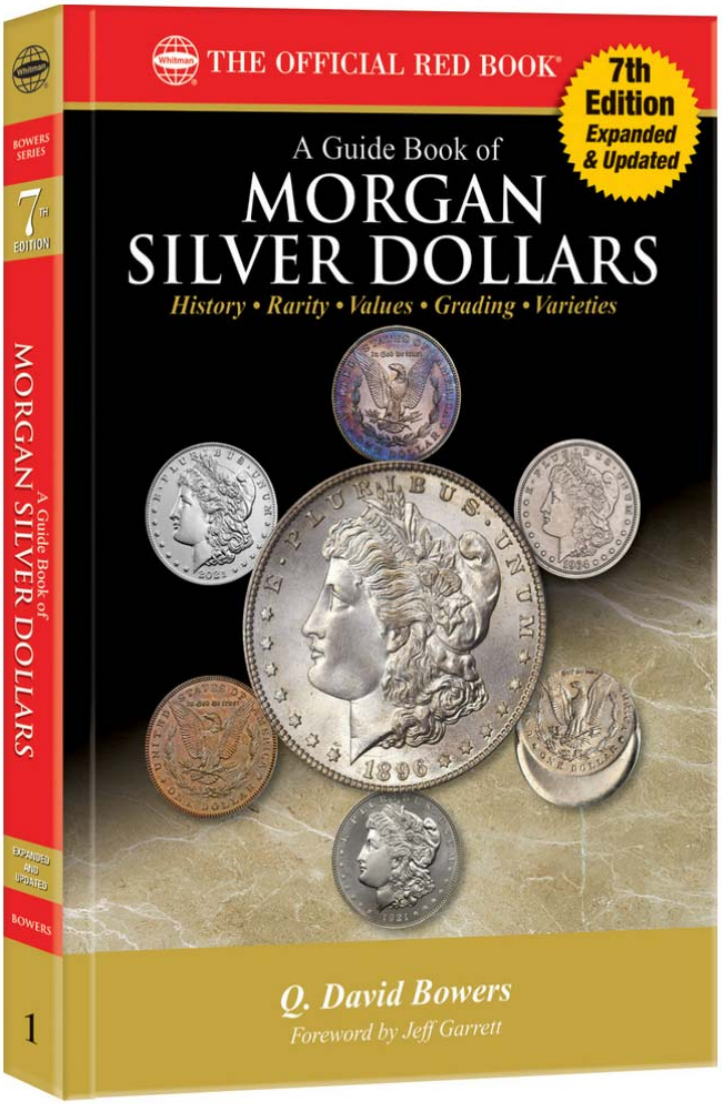
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
MS-63	$75	$45	$65	$125	$115	$75	$25	$150	$45
MS-65	$200	$75	$75	$225	$225	$160	$95	$250	$80

[1] Bill Fivas and J.T. Stanton, *Cherrypickers' Guide*, 5th ed., Vol. II (Atlanta: Whitman Publishing, LLC, 2012) 201.
[2] Mitch Spivack, "1958 25 C (Regular Strike)," *PCGS Coinfacts*, (https://www.pcgs.com/coinfacts/coin/1958-25c/5864 : accessed 27 March 2023).
Images: Washington Quarters Type B Reverse, photograph, *PCGS Coinfacts*, (https://www.pcgs.com/coinfacts/coin/1958-25c/5864 : accessed 27 March 2023).

BOOK REVIEW

A GUIDE BOOK OF MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

Q. David Bowers



Whitman just released the 7th edition of the "Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars." This was the first book which began their Red Book series of books which now totals 27 different books. I usually do not purchase each subsequent edition of most books but I figured since the first edition was published in 2004, nineteen years ago, this 2023 7th edition should have significant additional information not even considering the pricing portion.

Most of the commentary is similar, at least with it comes to the individual issues. The pricing obviously has changed as well as the availability and certified populations have also changed slightly.

The biggest change in the book is that the 7th edition is now in full color. The 1st edition consisted of 288 pages while the 7th ecition now boasts a total of 324 pages.

Two additional chapters which are quite interesting are about the discovery of the 1964 Morgan dollar dies with several great pictures. One other chapter covers the 2021 Morgan dollar restrikes. All in all if your interested in history and/or collect Morgan Dollars this book should be on you list of books to add to your library.

Majestic Coins

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#

ANNOUNCEMENT / REQUEST

The UNS is in need of a Web Master who can design and bring on-line a Web page dedicated to the Utah Numismatic Society.

You do not need to be a world-class expert but someone who has basic experience.

Please let the Board know if you or anyone you know could help with this project.

This and That

1. Which denominations were struck in 1792?

A) Cent **B) Half Dime**

C) Dime **D) Quarter**

2. Which coin was the last acquired by Louis Eliasberg go complete his collection?

A) 1870-S $3 **B) 1873-CC NA Dime**

C) 1913 Nickel **D) 1849 $20 Gold**

3. Which of the following coins had the mintmark in 3 different locations?

A) Seated Dimes **B) Jefferson Nickels**

C) Kennedy Half Dollars **D) Capped Bust $5 Gold**

4. What animals have been depicted on circulating US coins? (Excluding modern commemoratives)

A) Owl **B) Ox**

C) Horse **D) Bison**

5. What metals were used to coin Continental Dollars?

A) Pewter **B) Silver**

C) Brass **D) Nickel**

6. Super Bonus for you Mormon Kirtland collectors.

What dates appeared on Kirtland "Anti-Banking" overstamped currency?

A) January 3, 1837 **B) January 4, 1837**

C) March 9, 1837 **D) July 4, 1837**

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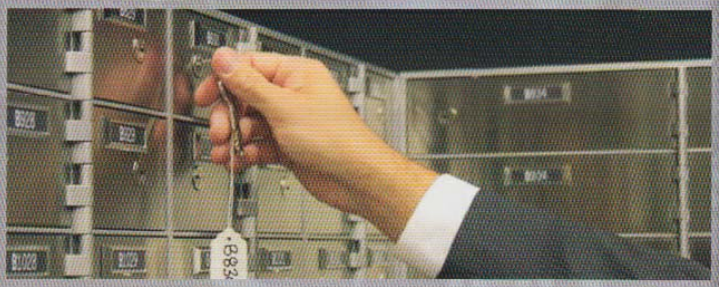

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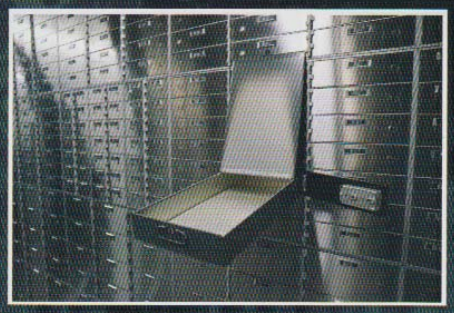

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Going Paperless

I enjoy reading books. Life is however changing and it seems that more and more of what is printed in transitioning to electronic media, e-books, or even audio books. These formats are wonderful for people with certain disabilities but I for one much prefer sitting in my easy chair with a book, periodical, or coin catalog rather than staring at a computer screen. This is not only prevalent with printed material but many things that I grew up with. Cursive handwriting I understand is no longer taught in school thus many letters and documents written by our ancestors or family members can't even be read by our children. They must rely on someone or something to translate great-grandpas love letters to grandma. Other things which have changed is the phone. I recently saw a video of teenagers who were given a rotary phone and had no idea of how to use it or even what it was. Most wall clocks are now digital and many yunger people can't even read a traditional clock with a big hand and a little hand. Even simple things such as a crank window in your car is almost a thing of the past.

Getting back to the printed material getting scarcer, especially in numismatic circles, there is still usually a choice. However when it comes to several major publications such as the Numismatist, Coin World, or Numismatic News plus others, digital media is very much available. One of the other differences is cost. For the privileged of us receiving printed material it always comes at a cost. Not only the publications printing cost, but mailing and delivery definitely add to the consumer cost. I believe that the major auction houses would, if possible, and if it would be accepted would like to curtail or even eliminate hard copy auction catalogues. With current color printing costs, which have come down since first introduced, it is still a major expense to produce thousands of glossy color catalogues, Great Collections presently does not produce these catalogues such as Stacks-Bowers, Heritage and several others and they do seem to operate quite effectively. But does this indicate that there may be a trend away from printed catalogues?

I am aware that some auction catalogues are printed in the U.S. by these auction houses but some are also printed in China or elsewhere.

When it comes to printing, not only catalogues but a significant number of current publications are also printed off shore. Quality and timing are definitely a factor and if one decides to cut costs by printing in China or elsewhere the quality of print can suffer. Large publishers often have a company representative overseas to supervise quality. Additionally shipping by slow boat can certainly affect quality, improper packaging, storage, and humidity during transit has ruined many books shipped by sea.

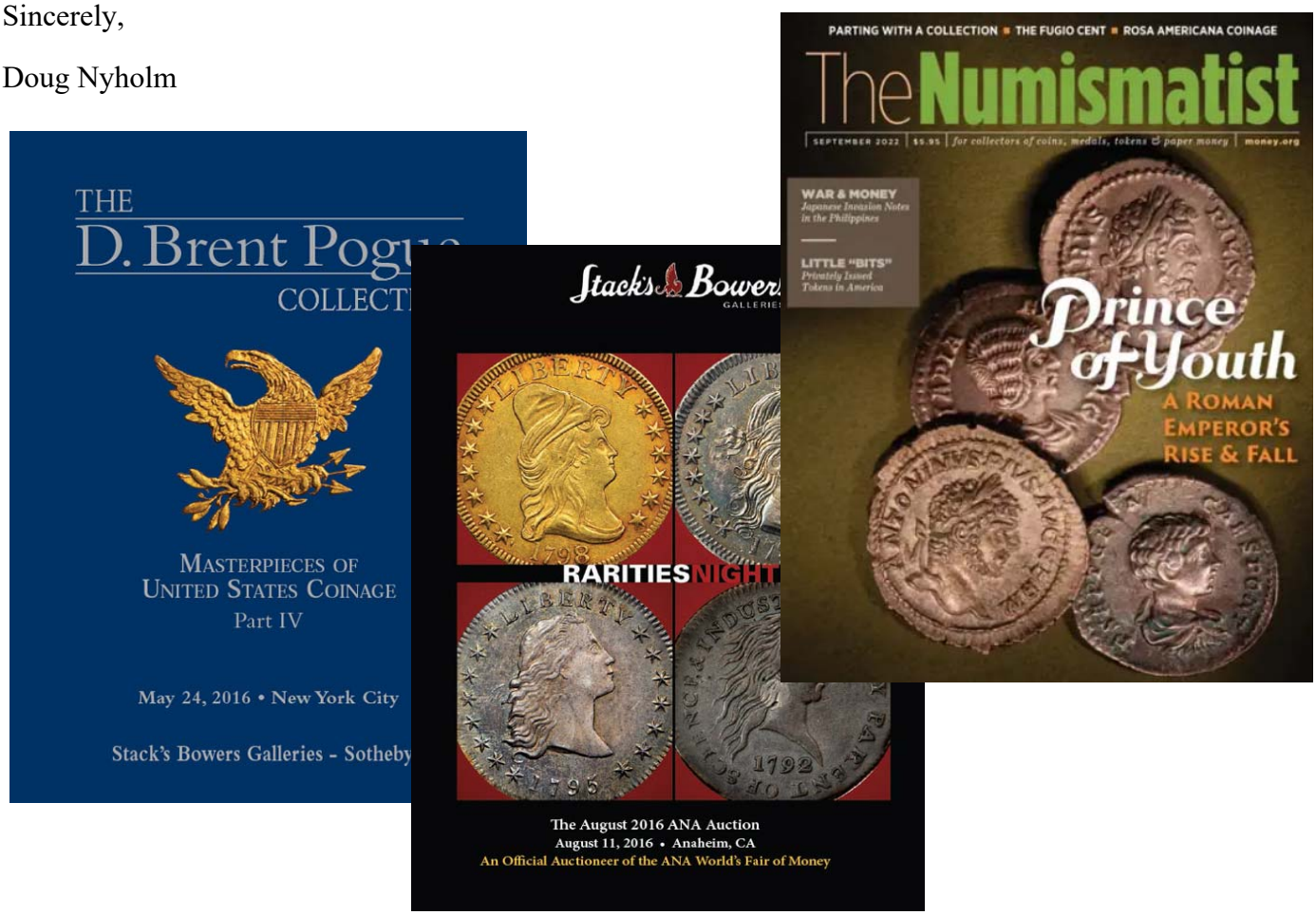
At least for me and I believe many of my generation much prefer a hard copy book or periodical on my library shelves and to be able to grab a copy, sit back in my chair and enjoy it.

Book stores are also becoming scarcer with several major locations or branded stores disappearing. Ordering books on the internet is sometimes a gamble with one not knowing what to expect. This is especially true for numismatic books. One of the hardest jobs at a major coin convention is that of a book seller and the tons of supplies that they many times bring to the shows. I certainly appreciate them.

At least for now hard copy printed material is still available and I for one am a strong consumer of this,

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm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As most of you know I published my book on Mormon currency "Mormon Currency 1837-1937" in 2010. Since then I have been researching and studying Mormon Currency and keeping track of new discoveries and articles written. I have amassed much of this information into two separate PDF booklets and just updated the second issue. The first contains 165 pages which the second contains 101 pages both fully illustrated. These are available in PDF format via e-mail for anyone interested. Just send me your request via e-mail and I will be happy to send you these publications.

Sincerely Douglas Nyholm

douglas.nyholm@comcast.net

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Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

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Name(s) of Applicants:_____

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Signature:_____

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Quiz Answers

1. **All**
2. **B**
3. **B**
4. **ALL**
5. **A,** B & C
6. **A, B & C**

Generally Jan 4 but there is a test note dated Jan 3, and a recently discovered note dated March 9th with the anti modification.